



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

thereafter paid interest on the deposit to the daughter. When Mrs. Rusk died the daughter claimed the deposit for her own and a granddaughter claimed it for Mrs. Rusk's estate. *Held*, that the daughter was entitled to the deposit. *Erwin v. Felter* (1918, Ill.) 119 N. E. 926.

The Appellate Court had held that no valid gift of the money had been effected by the deposit. *Felter v. Erwin* (1917) 206 Ill. App. 521. The Supreme Court gives no consideration to the principles relating to gifts but treats the transaction as creating a joint-tenancy. In cases involving joint bank deposits the right of the survivor is usually sustained, but the courts are by no means agreed as to the true grounds for reaching this result. See *Wisner v. Wisner* (1918, W. Va.) 95 S. E. 802; and cases collected in L. R. A. 1917 C, 550.

MINES AND MINERALS—EXTRALATERAL RIGHTS—TWO FISSURES WITH ONE APEX.—Some distance below the apex a true fissure vein separated into two fissures or descending limbs, one of which dipped northerly through one side line and the other of which dipped southerly through the opposite side line. *Held*, that the one apex controlled both descending limbs and that the location of the apex had extralateral rights on both limbs and through both side lines. *Jim Butler Tonopah Mining Co. v. West End Consolidated Mining Co.* (1918) 38 Sup. Ct. 574.

This is quite consistent with previous decisions dealing with veins forming a junction on the dip. Where there are two apices they may be located separately and the elder location gets the entire vein at the line of junction and below. U. S. Rev. St. sec. 2336. In the lower court the vein in this case had been described as an anticlinal fold, the crest of which was held to be an apex. *Jim Butler, etc. Co. v. West End, etc. Co.* (1916) 39 Nev. 375, 158 Pac. 876. That supposed "crest" now appears to be the top edge of a single fissure, splitting below into two descending limbs.

STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION—PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—DIAGNOSING DISEASE.—The defendant, a "chiropractor" who held no license to practice medicine, examined a patient, made a diagnosis of abdominal tumor, and recommended an operation by a competent surgeon. The defendant was convicted of "practicing medicine" without a license. *Held*, that the diagnosis of disease constituted the "practice of medicine" within the meaning of the Minnesota statute. *State v. Rolph* (1918, Minn.) 167 N. W. 553.

The decision follows previous adjudications in Minnesota. Statutes regulating the practice of medicine fall into two classes: (1) those which seek to prevent the use of drugs, surgical instruments, etc., by unlicensed persons; (2) those which seek to prevent the practice of the healing art in any manner by unlicensed persons. Under the first class, the "chiropractor" is not practicing medicine. *State v. Fite* (1916) 29 Idaho, 463, 159 Pac. 1183. Under the second class, he is. *People v. Oakley* (1916) 30 Cal. App. 419, 158 Pac. 505.

WILLS—LEGACIES ON CONDITION—CONDITION DEPENDENT UPON CONDUCT OF LEGATEE'S HUSBAND VOID.—A testator bequeathed property in trust, directing the trustee to pay the income thereof to the testator's two granddaughters upon the condition that they and their husbands, if they should marry, entirely abstain from the use of tobacco and of all kinds of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and adopt a particular spelling of the testator's surname "Tyrrel"